Silene latifolia. Upon their being taken to the Gray Herbarium, the two species were at once recognized by Mr. Weatherby as *S. latifolia* and *S. Csereii*,[1] respectively. The latter is a native of the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor. A study of American material shows the following distinctions:

S. LATIFOLIA: calyx campanulate, at maturity only slightly narrowed at summit, rounded at base or in age depressed about the pedicel, the nerves mostly weak, much branched and freely anastomosing; upper bracts of the inflorescence scarious and glabrous throughout.

S. CSEREII: calyx ovoid, strongly narrowed at summit, tapering at base, the nerves very little if at all branched; upper bracts of the inflorescence firm and ciliate.

S. Csereii is represented in the Herbarium of the University of Wisconsin as follows: MINNESOTA: Pigeon River, Cook Co., August, 1927, *M. R. Shaw*, no. 470. WISCONSIN: Amnicon Lake, Douglas Co., July, 1927, *Shaw*, no. 483; Centuria, July 19, 1924, *J. J. Davis;* Fountain City, July 7, 1922, *H. H. Smith*, no. 7078; Camp Douglas, July 1, 1926, *Davis;* railroad tracks, Lyndon Station, June 30, 1917, *Davis;* Portage, August 10, 1926, *Davis*. INDIANA: on ballast, Gary, June 29, 1909, *L. M. Umbach*, no. 3685. Also recently reported from Linden, Indiana.[2] It is represented in the Gray Herbarium as follows: MONTANA: near Westby, July 7, 1927, *Esther L. Larsen*, no. 74. IOWA: dry gravelly ground, Estherville, September 22, 1925, *B. O. Wolden;* in dry gravelly ground along railroad right-of-way, Estherville, June 15, 1926, *Wolden*, no. 1219. OHIO: ballast, Erie R. R. dump, Phalanx, July 6, 1924, *Almon B. Rood;* pier track, Sandusky, August 14, 1920, *E. L. Moseley*.

MADISON, WISCONSIN.

EPIFAGUS VIRGINIANA IN MISSOURI.—The absence of Beech-drops in Missouri has long been a puzzle. Beech trees (mostly *Fagus grandifolia* var. *caroliniana*) occur in Missouri only in the southeastern portion of the state, chiefly on Crowley's Ridge, the only area of topographic relief in the lowlands. Over some portions of Crowley's Ridge in southeastern Missouri and on adjacent hills in the Ozark region bordering the southeastern lowland area, as in Perry and Cape Girardeau counties, there are some good stands of beech groves. It would be expected that, as in other areas east and north of Missouri, the beech-drops (*Epifagus virginiana*) could be found in any fair-sized grove of beech trees. However, there have been many attempts

[1] Baumg. Enum. Stirp. Transs. iii. 345 (1816); Williams, Journ. Linn. Soc. xxxii. 49 (1896); Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitt.-Eur. Flora v. pt. 2: 62 (1929).

[2] Deam, Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci. xlii. 48 (1933).

in the past to locate *Epifagus* under beech groves in Missouri, and each has been fruitless. The writer several times searched diligently in late autumn in beech groves in southeastern Missouri without locating the elusive beech-drops, and hope for discovering it in the state had been almost forsaken.

During the month of October, 1933, Mr. J. H. Kellogg was collecting on Crowley Ridge in Scott Co., and in a fair-sized stand of *Fagus grandifolia* var. *caroliniana* found *Epifagus virginiana* in plentiful numbers. A number of eastern and southeastern species are known in Missouri only from the Crowley Ridge and adjacent hill section of southeastern Missouri, and the discovery of *Epifagus virginiana* adds still another eastern species to the list.—JULIAN A. STEYERMARK, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

DRABA IN TEMPERATE NORTHEASTERN AMERICA

M. L. FERNALD

(*Continued from page 344*)

17. D. ARABISANS Michx. More or less cespitose *perennial*, forming simple or freely forking mats 0.2–2.5 dm. across, the drab or pale-brown mostly forking caudices retaining fibrous shreds of dead leaves, ending in depressed rosettes 1.5–14 cm. across: *rosette-leaves* oblanceolate or spatulate, entire or somewhat dentate, attenuate to a petiolar base, 0.7–7 cm. long, 0.2–1.6 cm. broad, *thin, closely and minutely* (in shade more sparsely and less minutely) *stellate-pannose*, in age sometimes glabrate: *flowering stems* 1–40, slender, simple to freely branching, *with* often *flexuous* loosely ascending *branches*, 0.5–4.5 dm. high, glabrous or sparingly to closely *stellate-tomentulose*, rarely with a few spreading and simple trichomes, often glabrate at summit; *cauline leaves* 3–12, oblanceolate, oblong or narrowly obovate, *cuneate to but slightly rounded at base*, serrate-dentate to entire, 0.5–4.5 cm. long, 0.2–1 cm. broad, stellate-pubescent to glabrous: *racemes* corymbiform in flower, *elongating in fruit and rather lax;* the *primary ones* 7–25-flowered, *in fruit* becoming 2–12 cm. long and 1.3–3 *cm. in diameter: pedicels slender*, glabrous or sparsely stellate-pilose, *divergent or arched-ascending, the lowest* 3–15 (rarely –25) *mm. long:* sepals oblong, obtuse, 1.8–3 mm. long, 1–1.5 mm. broad, glabrous or sparsely hirtellous, white-margined: petals white, broadly obovate, emarginate, unguiculate, 4.5–6 mm. long, 2.8–3.8 mm. broad: anthers 0.5 mm. long: *ovary glabrous, with a distinct slender style: siliques very thin,* strongly compressed, *glabrous*, narrowly lanceolate to narrowly elliptic or ovate, *commonly acuminate*, usually twisted but sometimes